

Events Leading to Texas's Independence

American settlers in Texas came into conflict with the Mexican government because they were _____ slaveholders _____, even though the Mexican government had abolished _____. In 1830, Mexico banned further _____.

After Santa Anna established a(n) _____, Texans declared independence. Mexican troops laid siege to _____, a mission in San Antonio. Although the Texans were defeated, this event inspired _____. Later, the Texans defeated Santa Anna's army at _____.

_____ became president of the new Republic of Texas. He hoped that the United States would _____ Texas. However, public opinion in the United States was divided because _____.

Annexing Texas and Oregon

James K. Polk negotiated a treaty with _____ Britain _____ to divide Oregon, which became the states of _____, _____, and _____.

Tensions with Mexico increased because Mexico had never _____. Also, the United States claimed that the southern Texas border was the _____, while Mexico claimed it was the _____.

The Mexican-American War

When war broke out between Mexico and the United States, it was most popular among _____ and _____, who wanted _____. Many _____, however, opposed the war because they thought it was an attempt to _____.

Stephen Kearny led troops that captured _____ and later _____.

_____ won a victory at the Battle of Buena Vista. An American army under _____ captured Veracruz and then marched on to _____.

The Treaty of _____ formally ended the war. Under the treaty, Mexico recognized _____ and ceded a vast territory known as _____ to the United States. This territory included present-day _____.

In the _____ of 1853, the United States paid Mexico \$10 million for a narrow strip of present-day _____.